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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The revolt among Spanish troops in favor of a republic ended yesterday by the flight or capture of the insurgents. \_\_\_ A demonstration test against Mr. Bradlaugh's exclusion from the House of Cemmons was held in Trafalgar Equare. — There have been 110 deaths from cholera among British soldiers in Egypt. === It is reported that 100 persons were killed or injured by riots at Ekalerinaslav, Russia, - A bull fighter was fatally injured in the City of Mexico. Domestic.-Proctor Knott was elected Governor

of Kentucky yesterday. —— Sixty-five persons were poisoned at Camden, S. C., by eatice-cream. - Welcher, Owen Bowling. Ascender and Taxgatherer won the races at Saratoga. — Major MacFarland, engineer in charge of improvements in the New-London dishas made his annual report to War Department. = Levi D. Jarrard, the absconding New-Jersey treasurer, was arrested at Ningara Falls in Canada. first bale of this year's cotton was received at Selma, Ala. \_\_\_ A strike was ordered of the Iron Mountain Rati-telegraphers. — The failure was ounced of the Vermont National Bank and of announced of the Vermont National Bank and or Bradley Barlow, owner of the Southwestern Railway. = D. C. Birdsall, of Westport, Conn. erates his charge that Tilden sought the defeat of Hancock in 1880. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The operators of the

eastern division of the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western Railroad did not strike, as was expected of them yesterday; President Sloan sent a letter to the Brotherbood. \_\_\_ John L. Sullivan defeated Herbert Slade in a giove-fight in the Madison Square Garden. = Mauitoba, Carnation, Eole, Jack-of-Hearts, Long Knight and Kitty Clark won the Long Branch races. = Joseph Pierson won the emen's swimming match, === The Metroolitan Club won a game of baseball from the Allegheny team. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar, (41212 grains), 82.74 cents. Stocks, with a more active trading, declined and closed weak.

The Weather.—Tribung local observations in-

dicate clear and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 61°; average, 69%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer tras ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNG mailed to them portpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY PRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-

A favorable showing is made for the free canals by the report of the business done during the first three months of the present year, compared with that of the corresponding period in 1882. The increase under the free system is over 200,000 tons. Another benefit of the abolition of tolls is to be seen even at this early date. A number of new boats have appeared in the canals. This means, of course, more business for ship-builders and increased activity in every co-ordinate trade. The innabit-"back" counties should be able to see from this fact alone that they are gainers under the free system, as well as the counties along the canals.

Members of the British House of Common s yesterday had another opportunity to see what good turn they did Mr. Bradlaugh when killed the Affirmation bill. If that measure had passed, the member for Northampton this time would have sunk into obscurity; but the House would not have it the great indignation meeting in Trafalgar Square is one of the results. resolution was adopted by 30,000 voices directing Mr. Bradlaugh to try to force his way into the House of Commons again. If he does attempt it he will probably be ejected by half a dozen policemen, just as he was thrown out on August 3, 1881. The performance, how. ever, will not be nearly so disgraceful for Mr-Bradlaugh as for the House of Commons.

The cigar manufacturers will not be likely to lose by any foolish move the moral advantage they gained by the recent lockout. The Progressive Union surrendered gracefully enough and it was understood that the employers should hire any workmen they chose. There is peace now in all the factories, except Otergs'. The Progressive Union men there still declare that they will not work with International Union men; but the Progressive Union as an organization has taken no action in the matter, being willing, apparently, to let the Ottenburgs and the men fight it out as The Manufacturers' Union will probably take the same position. The Ot-Brothers can readily find employes to fill the places of the discontented men; and anyway, to lock out 10,000 men merely to terms a ... discontented spirits is paying too dearly for victory.

The instigators of the uprising in the Spanish town of Badajos must be particularly foolish conturers. There is no hope for a Republic in in now. All parties, Republicans included are dynastic; that is, they all recognize Alfonso. tful King of Spain. About the only nt which divides them is whether he is a King by the Grace of God or a Constitutional In the army, however, there are ardent Republicans, and in this liten, only five miles from the Portuguese they have had nothing better to do than plot an insurrection. Senor Ruiz Zorrilla, who has been "named" as President, is a professional Rebel, and is probably at the bottom of this difficulty. It was a mad scheme

ers were caught they have probably been shot.

The reason why the meeting of the Democratic State Committee was called for a date two weeks later this year than last, is finally apparent. It was a move on the part of Mr. Daniel Manning, representing the Tilden wing of the party, to give the County Democracy of this city more time to resign themselves to seeing John Kelly and his followers in the State Convention. The leaders of the County Democracy certainly are resigning themselves to this unpleasant fact as best they may. An article published elsewhere in this paper shows that. It seems likely that the new plan of holding primaries in each of the 688 election districts will be abandoned. In that case, probably the delegation from this city to the Conventions will simply be divided between the three leading factions, who will elect their representatives as they please. This is an easy solution of the difficulty; it is nothing more nor less than an absolute surrender to John Kelly.

The agitation in England against the importation of American cattle has been based, up to this date, upon the assertion that American cattle were suffering with the foot-and-mouth disease, and that to admit them would imperil the health of the native herds. But from what was said in Parliament on Friday, it seems that another tack is to be taken. Probably the report of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission has been telegraphed to London. Mr. Dodson, the member from Scarborough, admitted that there had been no footand-mouth disease here for four months ; but he said that pleuro-paeumonia existed in our Eastern States. That disease certainly is to be found in America in some places, but it is carefully watched, and at no time recently has it been so prevalent as to make importations from this country dangerous to the English. Out of the 30,000 cattle imported into England in the last six months only six animals were diseased. This is a narrow basis upon which to build an argument against the admission of cattle from America, no matter what the disease was which the six unimals had.

WHO DID KILL COCK ROBIN! The question who did deteat Hancock in 1880 has agitated Democratic circles at intervals ever since the votes were counted that indicated that result. Credit for it has sometimes been given Mr. Henry Watterson, who, it was asserted, brought him low with his little tariff-for-revenue-only bow-and-arrow in the platform, though the friends of Mr. David A. Wells have claimed a share in the glory of the transaction, that gentleman having been on the Committee on Resolutions and a strenuous advocate for the adoption of the fatal phrase. In some quarters the defeat has been charged to Mr. William H. Barnum's management as Chairman of the Democra ic National Committee; in others to the parsimony of Mr. William H. English, the candidate for Vice-President, and in still others to General Hancock himself, who, on one memorable occasion, let his chin go loose on the tariff as a "local issue" in presence of a reporter of a New-Jersey newspaper. The belief that prevails almost universalty among Democrats, however, is that the General received his death-blow in this city and State, and that he owed his defeat to the treachery of one or the other of the two rival factions led by Mr. Tilden and Mr. John Kelly. Mr. Kelly and his Tammany followers have never hesitated to lay the defeat of 1880 at the doors of Mr. Tilden and his friends, on the one hand, while on the other the belief that Kelly and Tammany Hall played false to the Na tional ticket was so positive that the party in this city divided upon it and the County De mocracy was organized with the sole view of punishing the traitors.

While this controversy has been razing in the Democratic ranks the general public has been simply an amused spectator, it being the universal opinion outside the Democratic incidentally contributed thereto, the result itself was due to the American people who defeated Hancock and the Democratic party because they wanted neither him nor them. But the charge that Mr. Tilden did actually desire the defeat of Hancock and took measures to bring it about has assumed a new phase within the past fortnight. Some days ago The Hartford (Conn.) Courant published what purported to e an interview with a prominent and wellknown Democratic politician who did not wish to have his name published, and was accordingly described as "Judge -," though his identity was easily guessed by persons at all familiar with Connecticut politics and politicians. In this interview "Judge was reported as saying that he had positive knowledge that Mr. Tilden acted treacherously toward Hancock, and even contributed money toward his defeat. He said that he had this direct from one of Mr. l'ilden's friends who had received directions from Mr. Tilden birnself as to where and how the work was to be done. These things were stated with circumstantiality and in detail, giving day and date, and the "Judge" asserted not only his ability to substantiate his charges but his willingness to give, if it should become necessary, his own name and that of

To this publication our contemporary, The Sun-which is generally understood to be in Mr. Tilden's most intimate confilence-made swift and passionate denial, denouncing all the statements made as "lies" and "unmitigated lies," and jeering the anonymous "Judge" and his anonymous informant as mytaical personages. To this the anonymous "Judge"-the Hon, D. C. Birdsall, of Westport, Conn.-makes answer in The Courant of Monday in a letter of considerable length, in which he repeats over his own signature the a legations nade in the interview, and signifies his willinguess to prove the charges beyond quest on. He says his only motive in making these disclosures is "that of a life-long Democrat who desires above all things the success of the party, and would see it purged of such characters as have brought defeat upon it, as the facts have shown "Mr. Tilden and his followers to have done." And lest Mr. Tilden or the Editor of The Sun may fail into the error of thinking that ne is an irresponsible person and nobody in particular, Judge Birdsall reminds them that in October, 1874, when Mr. Tilden, was running for Governor, at the request of then members of the Democratic State Committee, he wrote a defence of Tilden against an attack by John McKeon which was published in The Heraid, was protusely praised in The Sun and approved by Mr. Tilden himself, who pronounced it "an exhaustive reply." Judge Birdsall evidently has the courage of his convictions. His published letter avowing his responsibility for the statements made in the interview would seem to make it necessary to meet them with some

if the controversy is to be continued. And as Judge Birdsall's charges are explicit and direct, it seems proper that Mr. Tilden

other argument than mere unsupported denial,

away as soon as his demand for the name of be deemed a sufficient answer to say, "The Republican party must go."

THE OLD FLAG AND AN APPROPRIATION. The President of the Iroquois Club has expressed the frank opinion that "the tariff and the offices" will constitute the main issue in the Presidential campaign of next year. That is the way it strikes a man who is at the head of one of the best-known Democratic "ancillary" organizations of the Northwest. And looking at the Presidential campaign from the Democratic point of view who shall say that the opinion was not correct? "The tariff and the offices"-if the Democratic National Convention is wise, perhaps it will conclude to limit its platform to those words. There can be no question that the convention could declare in favor of a tariff without doing violence to the views of any element in the party. A judicious Democrat of another generation once publicly announced himself as hospitably inclined toward a "judicious" tariff. But he lacked restraint. As for the allusion to the offices, it could confidently be relied upon to inspire all the members of the convention to ecstatic tears, especially if, while it was being made, an effigy of Mr. Pendleton, with his Civil Service Reform bill sticking out of its pocket, should be burned in their presence. It is just possible that some delegate might object to such a p atform, arguing that the reference to the sariff was open to the charge of being too vague. In such a contingency the managers of the convention, if they are shrewd, will suggest that the deliverance touching the tariff be entirely struck out and "the offices" be declared to be the National Democratic platform of 1884. Such an amendment would be a master-stroke. It would go to the right to "earnest efforts in behalf of Democratic principles," as it has not been aroused before ance James Buchanan went out.

The action of the Democracy of Pennsyi vama at their recent convention is another demonstration of the party's passionate desire to get rid of saying anything about the tariff in the National Convention of next year. The tariff plank in the Penusylvania platform, like its Ohio Democratic model, is nothing more than a smooth evasion. There was a time in the history of the Democratic party when a committee that reported such a tariff plank would have been hooted out of a Democratic convention as cowardly trimmers, descended in a direct line from Mr. Face-both-ways But that time is passed. To-day the old Free Trade party finds its mouth watering at the thought of selling its birth-right for a mess of pottage. By all means let its platform in 1884 be "the offices." So shall it dispose of its birth-right the easier. P. S .- It wont get

the pottage.

THE MULE IN POLITICS.

The remark of Mr. Horace White at the Cobden Club celebration at Greenwich, that the Democrats would not do anything he-"roic," was one of those small chunks of hard sense which the sparing and sententious cable correspondents occasionally huri across the Atlantic. Taken as the reporter gave it, apart from its immediate context, the observation struck us as an axiomatic truth hardly to be looked for, perhaps, at a whitebait dinner, but all the more impressive from its isolation and usexpectedness. The Democrats will not do anything heroic. They lost the capacity for doing anything at all twenty odd years ago when they ceased to act upon political principle, and instead of pursuing a policy of government gave themselves up to the thirst for administering office. Before 1861 the Democratic party had a policy. It was a mischievous and shameful policy; but at least it was one in which men could believe; it was arcy that whoever or whatever may have an animating principle with sincere but misbe hero sm in the support of a bad cause, it did lead the party to heroic disaster. But since that catastrophe the Democracy has been

politically impotent; and the reason is obvi-

While the maintenance of slavery was a

National issue the Democratic party was directed entirely by its Southern wing. In the South there was a genuine political purpose, sustained by strong convictions, and tollowed with extraordinary persistence and energy. Theories of society and government were cherished there with a fervor like that of religious belief, and were even erected into standards of moral right. That the principles of these proud, passionate and domineering Southern Democrats were absurd, is true enough; none the less they were an effective political force; they created a school of s atesmen who entered public life not merely from a vulgar desire to advance their personal interests, but also with an honest amoition to advance the interests of their section; and when the crisis came these men proved capable of sacraficing to their mistaken ideas their lives, their fortunes, and we will not say their sacred honor. They had a cause to fight for. The men who served them at the North had none. The Northern Democrat could not pretend to admire slavery, or to wish for its extension, or to believe that in his section it would be anything but a disgrace and a curse. Far from directing his political conduct by principles, either false or true, his action in politics was necessarily in opposition to the principles which he must avow, if he avowed any at all, and the publie interests waich he knew to be those of his S.ate. He was not guided by convictions but by appetites. He acted with the South, not because he besieved its doctrines or liked its practices, or had any common cause with it, but because by its help he could get office and salary. To put the case in brutal English, he was not an aliy but a hired servant. south turnished all the principle, policy, intelligence and moral purpose; the North voted according to instructions, and took its pay in

The war brought about a different state of things. The old relation of Southern master and Northern servant bas been dissolved, and there is now, what there never was under the old order, an equal alliance of parties, both destitute of an intelligible political object. On the one hand we have the defeated Confederate, clinging with an honorable and almost pathetic constancy to the shadow of sectional interests whose substance has departed, and offering, with foolish yet chivairie self-abnegation, to accept any leader the North may select for him, and profess any creed, political or economical, which the North may deem expedient. On the other handwell, to what sort of a politician has the spirited Southerner been mated ? It is not too much to say that the type of the Northern Democracy can be found nowhere but in Tammany Hall. More than once that organization is supposed to have decided National issues, and if colitical prophets are not wrong, it is

and has already been suppressed. If the lead- | should deny them in person, if at all, and not | to be a controlling influence in the next Presiuo as Judge Hoadly has done in Ohio-run dential campaign. The alliance out of which the new Democracy springs is between the impoverthe informant is compiled with. Nor will it ished aristocrat-a little too pompous, a little too flery, a little too proud of his birth and connections, but high-minded and sincere-and the blatherskite of the rum-shops, with narrow mind and spacious features, who never had a political idea in his lite, nor an impulse

that was not vulgar. The progeny of such an unnatural connection between those who have lost their cause and those who never had one, can only be what Mr. Disraeli once called "the mule in politics, which engenders nothing." Industrious agents of professional candidates may labor over ingenious 'combinations, but Republicans can afford to watch the struggle of personal interests with screnity. No matter who may lead the Democratic party, it will only be a barren and unhappy union of incompatible partners, incapable of harmonious purposes or political aims; and we have not so mean an opinion of our countrymen as to believe that a party without a policy can govern the United

A CHARACTERISTIC CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic campaign in Ohio is developing some characteristic features. Long before the State Convention was held, and while the nominations were still unmade, it was heralded far and wide that this was to be a "money campaign." The position of the party on the honor question, it was confidently asserted, would make it the recipient of a huge slush fund from the brewers. One of the reasons which influenced the selection of the candidate for Governor was the understanding that his nomination would make the above source of revenue doubly sure. Another reason was his ability and supposed willingness to contribute to this same fund. So the campaign started out with the belief that money was to be plenty. It was strengthened by the rumors of improper means used to influence the action of the county conventions in choosing delegates and by the open barter and sale of votes on the floor of the State Convention. Ad itional force has been given to this conviction by what has happened since the nominations were made. One peculiarity of these charges of corruption is that they come from Democratic sources.

The Republicans have naturally made use of them for campaign purposes, but the damaging testimony has been borne by Democrats of good standing in the party. A direct charge of buying and selling votes in the State Convention was made by Mr. Kahlo, of Toledo, The delegations criminated and the price demanded and paid were named. No denial of the charges has been attempted, so far as we know. Mr. Kahlo is one of the most respectable business men of Toledo. He was elected by the Democrats to the last General Assembly of Onio and he had been renominated for another term. But he was so disgusted with the corruptions he saw practised in the State Convention that he refused to continue in the field. The latest charge, and the worst one of all, that the Democratic candidate for Governor admitted that his pomination had cost him \$50,000, is also discovered upon investigation to rest upon Democratic authority. The man who first gives currency to the story is found to be a personal friend of Judge Hoadly, and he claims that he received the information from the Judge himself. When called upon to substactiate his statement he complains Lecause it

got into print, but makes no denial. These are only two instances among many going to show the demoralization prevalent in the Ohio Democracy. Additional proof can be found in the remarkable state of things existing n the Democratic State Committee. Its members appear more intent upon watching each other and making sure thet no one gets beyond his share of the campaign funds than they are upon electing the party's ticket. The reports of its meetings, as given in Democratic papers. resemble nothing so much as they do accounts of the gatherings of gamblers, where each player keeps half an eye on the game and the other eve and a half upon the stakes. The only thing upon which the Committee seems to be unanimous is a determination that whatever becomes of Hoadly, John G. Thompson must not be permitted to get any of the swag. It may be necessary to remind the country that this is the same Democratic party that loads down its platforms with charges of corruption against the Republicans and hopes to befor the intelligent voters of the Nation into trusting it with the control of the Government by shrieking "Turn the rascals out" The campaign is I kely to show that the rascals out of office now are pretty sure to be kept out by the people of

\* CONSUMPTION OF GOLD. Senator Miller is reported by a Colorado paper as saving, during his visit there two weeks ago, that "only 15 per cent of the 'gold produced in the world enters into the coinage, the balance being used in arts and manufactures. Soon it will all be absorbed by the trades for jewelry, plate, etc., and silver will then become the single monetary basis "or standard." It may be presumed that the Senator from this State was not correctly reported, for the statement attributed to him is grossly and even absurdly incorrect. The whole gold production of the world, according to the latest mint reports, is not more than \$107,000,000 yearly. The United States alone comed during the fiscal year just ended \$35,928,927 in gold, though it produced only \$32,500,000. During the year covered by the latest mint reports from the leading nations of the world, the coinage of gold in those nations was \$136,000,000, though the produc tion was only \$107,000,000. This resulted from the fact that a large amount of gold from Europe was brought to this country and recoined here, but it is sufficiently clear that he statement attributed to the Senator is absurdly erroneous. The ascertained coinage for three successive years ending with 1881 was \$376,785,430, while the production for the same years was \$323,000,000. Of the comage, about \$290,000,000 was exclusive of imported gold recoined in the United Sta 88.

Even in this country the consumption of gold is vastly less than the statement attribmed to Mr. Miller supposes. Out of \$34,700,000 of gold produced, Mr. Burchard only estimates that the consumption for other purposes than monetary circulation was as much as \$12,000,000, other estimates being lower. With a rapidly increasing wealthy class, and no such stores of plate and jewelry as have been accumulated during past centuries in the older countries, it is not strange that the consumption in this country at present is relatively large. In 1803 Humboldt estimated that the total consumption of gold and silver both in all Europe, for other purposes toan circulation as money, was \$23,000,000. In 1831 Sir William Jacob, after careful investigation, put the aggregate for both metals at \$28,000,000. There is no reason to suppose that as much as one-half of the gold produced goes into use in the arts and manufactures, and the fear that the entire supply

may presently come to be thus used is exceedingly groundless.

Mr. Rawlinson, the Sanitary Commis

makes in The London Times two or three pertinen anggestions with regard to the cholera. The chief means of prevention now being used, be states, are founded upon the hypothesis that it is contagious by means of contact, like the scarlet fever or small pox. That this is not the case is proved, he thinks, by the fact that sporadic cases of genuine Asiatic cholera occurred throughout the English camp during the Crimean war. They were not isolated, but the camp, bespitais and Balaklava itself were thoroughly cleaned and the disease disappeared. Another fact is that shoddy is manufactured in Yorkshire from old clothes brought from Egypt, Russia and the Mediterranean, to the amount of 40,000 tons per annum, all of which are handled by many persons, yet not a single case of cholera has ever resulted therefrom. The concinsion to be drawn from these facts is that the poison of cholera is not communicable by personal contact, but by breathing the air impregnated with the germs, and that these germs feed like typhus fevers on foul or lecaying matter. This theory is sustained by the fact that during the last visitation of the plague to this country many single deaths in families occurred where the patient had imbibed the diseas elsewhere, and coming into a clean, well drained house died without communicating it to any one The moral, if we accept this theory, is: Quarantine with discretion; but first last and all the time-

Here is another name for the repeated denials which come from Mr. Tilden's friends. It is the invention of Truth, which heads it : " Go away

The clergyman who recently married Osmond Tearre and Minnie Conway Levy in Denver stands at the alter of a Church that has taken high ground against the marriage of divorced persons. The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church has adopted a canon whereby the clergy are positively forbidden to re-marry any person who has been divorced for any cause save one. Now even if the validity of the bride's marriage with Levy be open to question in consequence of his previous marriage, Osmond Tearle had been divorced. His wife had obtained a decree against bim, and under the rule adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Church the clergyman was prohibited from re-marrying him. Probably the clergyman will do what a brother rector did not long ago in Virginta, after re-marrying a man, once prominent in public life, whose wife had obtained a divorce from him. He will assert that he did not know the facts of the case. But under the circumstances he ought to have asked whether either person was divorced, and having learned that both bride and bridegroom were in that state of life, he should have declined to proceed with the ceremony. Dr. Dix recently defined the authorized deage of the Protestant Episcopal Church in these words: Diverce, with the privilege to re-marry, may be granted but for one cause only; and then the inocent rarty may marry again." The stringent rule of the Roman Catholic Church is that divorce and re-marriage shall be excluded altogether. The practice of the Protestant denominations, to their shame be it said, is very tax in. this respect. When the churches units in diminishing the facilities for breaking up families and homes, there will be a better prospect of securing uniform marriage and divorce laws for the United States.

The Agricultural Holdings bill which has now passed the House of Commons may be said to be one of the results of the great agricultural depression in England. The measure as amended in committee seems intended to hold the scales of justice evenly between landlord and tenant. It does not, as in the case of the Irish Land Act, provide any tribunal to which the tenant can appeal for a reduction of rent. Nor does it in any way control the right of contract on either s de. What it does is to give the tenant a right to compensation for improvements made by him during his tenaucy and unexhausted at its conclusion. It gives the landlord no claim against the tenant for deterioration during his tenaucy, nor does it allow a tenant to make what alterations and improvements he likes at the landlord's cost. What he can do without permission is defined by the bill, and for this he is entitled to a return equal to the cash outlay. Certain other improvements, such as new barns and outbuildings, he cannot put op without the landlord's consent, and for these he gets not the cash ontlay only but the intrinsic value of the additions as an improvement to the farm. In some respects the House has favored the landlords, but on to deal fairly with both parties.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Hiscock is spending a few days in the Adirondacks.

Professor William J. Rolfe, the Shakespeancholar, will sail for Europe in a few days.

The Rev. Dr. Nevin, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rome, Italy, is spending the summer in Lenox, Mass. Baron Nordenskield while in Iceland discovered

pre-historic map of that island, together with

portions of Green and, England and Scotland. The discovery is considered an important one. The statue or Baron De Kalb, which is to be modeiled by Mr. Ephraim Keyser, the sculptor, and which will be placed at Annapolis, Md., will be a bronze figure of heroic size, eight and a half feet in height. The granite pedestal will be thirteen feet high, and will bear two basso-relievos, one showing the coat of arms of Maryland and the other that of

Delaware. The face and figure were studied from

all the authentic pictures and sketches of the Baron.

The figure will portray bim clothed in the uniform of a Major-General of the Continental Army, the pose expressing the call of a commander to the con-flict. In her recent letter to The London Times on the vexed question of international copyright, "Ouida' is not very complimentary to the United States. 'It is of no use," she says, "to talk of honest or honorable feeling to the American nation as regards English literature; they say with cynical frankness that so long as they can steal it for nothing it does not serve their purpose to pay for it. I. for one, never hope to see them abandon this position. When they do, their commercial morality will be purer than it is at present. The 'dime novel' suits their purses and their tastes, and European authors are sacrificed without any scruple, that America may be supplied with this ugly and ill-printed production of an 'advanced civilization.'

A curious story comes from Cleveland in regard to the anonymous novel. "The Bread-Win ners," began in the August Century. The MS. of the story is said to have been found in the desk of the late Leonard Case, of that city, the bachelor millionaire and munificent founder of the Case School of Applied Science. He was a man of aminatural abilities, but his life was so clouded by constant ill-health, and by a singular constitutions shypess, that his talents were unknown even to his own townspeople, and hardly appreciated by his few intimate friends. He wrote poems, sketches and tales for his own smusement, rarely publishing anything but an occasional mathepublishing anything but an occasional mathematical paper in the transactions of the Smithsonian Institution. The MS. of "The Bread-Winners" was found shortly arter his death, several years ago, in a mass of other documents, and only recently examined by his friends and executive. It was put into the hands of a competent editor and prepared for the press, and then submitted to Mr. Gilner, of The Century, who at once accepted it for publication in his magazine, declaring it one of the strongest stories which have ever come into his hands. The personages are rather thinly veiled portraits of Mr. Care's friends—the hero being generally recognized ar Colonel William H. Harris, a retired army officer, whose house and grounds are neverally described in the first chapter of the novel.

Washington, Aug. 6 .- The Secretary of the Treasury is now at Worthington, Minn. He is expected at the Treasury Department in about a week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Adjutant-General Drum spection of the military posts on the Western frontier, have returned to Washington. Treasurer Wyman has returned to Washington from a short visit to Rock Econ.

GENERAL NOTES.

Professor Sharbaro, of the University of

Professor Sharbaro, of the University of Parma, was lately sentenced to a month's imprisonment for clubbing his colleague, Professor Mircovitch; to seven daya' confluement for insulting and striking an editor; to two months' imprisonment for insulting the rector of the University, and to pay a flue of 200 france. Before a London police court recently appeared a despondent bushaud and declared that his wife, Anuie Laviula Jane Caroline Clerg Le Cherminant, was an unbearable person. Having previously procured a summons for her appearance to answer to the charge of opening their bedroom window at night, turning on the gas, stripoing off the bedoluthes, and assaulting has lord, he had now come into court a second time to announce that his polygiot speuse had cooked the summons and berved it up hot on a plate for his dinner. This was an indignity to which Job himself had nove been subjected, and he wanted redress. It is to be hoped that he got it. tout he got it.

The friends of W. W. Johnson, of Webster. Mass, hope to welcome him home next October from an extraordinary journey. Mr. Webster went to California three years ago, but becoming diss attailed with his sur roundings decided to return. He owned a beautiful young Jersey cow, which he intended to sell before his departure, has the man who were to be the departure. departure, but the man who was to buy her having tried to choot him, he determined in his exasperation, to drive her home to Massachusetts. He started on June 1, 1882, with a horse and wagon and the cow, which is shot 1982, with a horse and wagen and the stop for some important papers, but they were delayed so long teat he decided to go into winter quarters there. On the 14th of last May he started again, and on August 2 he arrived in D -3 Moines. He is in excellent health and appriring and the cow is to parcet conducton, but the horse is a little the worse for when.

The noble army of Spiritualist martyrs will be or Spiritualities of an incredulous generation consoled for the buffetings of an incredulous generation by the announcement that 15,000 persons attended the Spiritualist camp-meeting at Neshaminy Falls, Penn., on Sunday last. Of ourse, many unbelievers, attracted by curiosity, were present; but most of those in attendance probably hoped before the day was over to have a talk with sorre limitation. psoled for the bu probably hoped before the day was over to have a talk with some illustrious apook. It was an orderly assembly, for the only spirits allowed upon the grounds were these summoned from the other world. Of these there was a creditable assortment. But the only really precious utterance vouchsafed to the company, through the medium, proceeded from the shade of the late Rev. William Jarrett, of Humesville, who expressed too lear that Spiritualisis r-ad the Bible too little, and who subsequently repeated the Lord's Prayer.

Recently a train on the Northern Pacific Railroad found its way apparently barred by the furious heat of burning wood-ricks along the track. The train stopped, the rails were examined to see if they had warped, and then it was decided to run the gruntlet. warped, and then it was decided to run the grantice. A passenger thus described the passage, which was made at the rate of seventy miles an hour, to a reporter of The Portland Oregonian: "We shut down the windows and closed the door tight just before we started, but the air inside the car was like the breath from a furnace and the whole train seemed to be on fire. The flames licked the contraction of although it lasted only the window-glass savagely, and, although it lasted only a few moments, it was an experience I shall never for

a few moments, it was an experience I shall never force; and never again wish to undergo. I can't help but think of the terrice danger we passed through. If one rail of the track beneath us, having neen warped by the heat, had given away, we would every one of us have been roasted alive. It makes me shudder even now."...

That various considerations may influence the market price of saintly relies is the burden of a paragraphin a recent issue of The St. James's Gazette. The Paris had indulged in a little mild hilarity over a recent sale of such relies in Italy and pointed to the low price which they had realized as a proof that the devotion to favor-ite saints was dying out. Says The St. James's Guzette : "A convent of the Salesian nons was, it seems, lately "A convent of the Salesian adns was, it seems, nately secularized in Tuscany, and everything on the premises, including the relies in question, was said by anction. The relies of St. Peter were knocked down for four frames, those of Anastasius for three frames, and those of St. Clement for two france, and those of St. Clement for france. These may be regarded as dead bargain every sense of the expression; but the results of the sale do not necessarily bear out the conclusion drawn by the people; and though they believe in the efficacy of relice, they may have reasons for doubting the authenticity of those that were allowed to go so cheap. Besides, the worship of any particular saint is often a question of worship of any particular saint is often a question iterality. The three saints mentioned may not be the objects of any special devotion in Tuscany, while in Rome or Naples miraculous powers may be attributed to their relues. A very small piece of a bone of St. Patrick mishs be worth a diamo di of the same size in Ireland, while we doubt if St George's entire skeleton would find a single bidder, except, perhaps, for cremation."

As was expected, Senator Cullom, of Illinois declines to debate the tariff question with Springer. He sees no reason for discussing the subject now, but he adds if Springer is anxious to air his ignorance on the question he can accept Professor Denslow's challenge. As they are both Democrats, the one a free-trader and the other a protectionist, Mr. Culiom says they can come together and talk until they are tired. Mr. Springer also gets a severe slap from Mr. Ridgley, the iron manufacturer who first proposed the debate. He meets Springer's windy theories with facts, and replies con-

The Ohio Democratic plank on the tariff has The Ohio Democratic plank on the tariff has been adopted substantially by the party in Virginia and Pennsylvania. If the New-York Democracy take the same position on this question The Richmond Dispute believes that the attitude the party will occupy to the next national campaign will be settled. That paper argues that the four great States mentioned will send one-fourth of the delegates to the Presidential Convention of 1884, and that they will exert a parameunt influence in that body. This is no doubt a just coucle aton, but it makes the outlook for the "tariff-for-revenue-only" advocates rather discouraging. It is notice nue-only "advocates rather discouraging. It is notice able that there has been of late a singular slience among the free traders about "taking the buil by the horns" and "letting Ponns; wants go to the devil."

Various Presidential tickets have been made up for 1884 with Governor Foster's name filling the second place. But according to an interview with him published in *The Springfield* (Onio) Globe, the Vice-Presidency has no attractions for him. He remarked: "Speaking for myself, I do not see what any man want to be Vice-President for. I regard the office as the short out to oblivion. In 1880 I was a friend of Mr. Blains for the Presidency; but I undertook his advocacy with the distinct understanding that I was not to be a candi-date for the Vice-Presidency. The probability of making me such was very strong, as it was conceded that if Mr. Blaine got the Presidential nomination either Bea Harrison or myself would receive the second place on the tieget."

Congressman Springer and the other tariff agitators are to be sat down upon hard in the next Congress, if reports from Washington published in The Cistinnati Enquirer are to be trusted. The conservative Democratic managers, it is said, have come to the conaplit the party on the eve of a Presidential election. So the word is to be passed around that there must be no attempt at fooling with the tariff next winter. It is even and that a gentleman "who source Mr. Carline's confidence and supports him for the Speakership, has recently stated in the most positive manner that Mr. Carline's copecate to tariff legislation by the next House of Representatives." The whole question is to be independent of the shelf until a Democratic President and senses have been elected. This information is torown out as a feeler, or else The Engineer has shown a new proof of its propensity to give away party secrets.

Senator Wade Hampton says emphatically Senator Wade Hampton says emphatically in an interview in The Philadelphia Press that the "eid ticket" is not popular in the South. He tinink Mr. Indee's day ended in 1880 and that the sentiment favorable to him has completely died out since then. Nor, in his optoion, is McDouald a strong candidate among the Southern Democrats. Mr. Hampton believes that the man who has the most strength in the South is Senator Bayard, because he stood by that section when it needed friends and has been "consistent and true upon mascial questions, and represents a conservative idea upon the tariff issue." Butler is set aside as an impossibility. The views held by the Senator from South Carolina The views held by the Senator from South Carollas taken in connection with those expressed by reary Southern papers indicate that the Jemocrats in taken are not disposed to acquiesce tamely in the shole of a candidate for the Pressurery by the Northern section of the party.

The campaign against General Butler in The campaign against General Butlet in Massachusetts began the day he was elected Governor last November. So the fixing of the time for holding as Republican State Convention does not, as in other years, mark the opening of the canvass, but is only an incident in its progress. The question in past years has been who shall have the nomination for Governor. That being secured, an election was considered certain. But this year the question is new one Butler he besien intent upon this issue, personal preserences and ambitions have been lost eight of. Instead of unantacturing booms for favorities the party leaders have given their tions have been lost sight of. Instead of manufacts booms for favorites the party leaders have given time and attention to perfecting the organization making ready for the campaign. As a consequence party finis itself to-day unburdened by a let of a horse canadidates for office, but in discipline and a far shead of its usual condition at the second size. The result will doubtices be evident on electing the discipline and which where the politics.

the South is put down as solid for whomses or to may nominate. But The Kes-Albery Ledour, on